

students' mental health level through the guidance of learning and the training of interpersonal skills.

Table 1. Comparison of the prevalence of anxiety among college students (n/%).

		SAS evaluation results				X ²
		No anxiety	Mild	Medium degree	Severity	
Grade	1	203/67.8	92/30.6	4/1.3	1/0.3	10.9
	2	187/62.4	102/33.8	11/3.8	0/0	
	3	202/67.5	91/30.4	6/1.9	1/0.2	
Gender	Man	197/65.9	95/31.6	7/2.3	1/0.2	3.5
	Lady	202/67.3	93/30.9	5/1.8	0/0	
Academic achievement	Excellent	229/76.2	66/22.0	5/1.8	0/0	21.6**
	Good	206/68.7	87/28.9	7/2.4	0/0	
	Medium	188/62.5	105/35.1	6/2.1	1/0.3	
Interpersonal relationship	Difference	186/62.1	93/30.8	17/5.7	4/1.4	21.5**
	Good	216/71.9	78/26.0	6/2.1	0/0	
	General	193/64.4	100/33.4	6/2.1	1/0.2	
	Relatively poor	157/52.5	113/37.5	30/10.0	0/0	

Note: ** means $P < 0.01$, * means $P < 0.05$.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RISING INCIDENCE OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE AND SOCIETY

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Background: Mental illness is a general term for mental problems, mental disorders and mental illnesses. Mental disorders are mainly grouped into behavioral groups. A disease of the nervous system characterized by disorders of mental activity. At present, it is mainly due to external reasons such as family, social environment and physiological genetic factors of patients. Neurochemical factors and other intrinsic causes of interaction caused by psychological activities. A disorder characterized by disorders of behavior and nervous system function. There are many kinds of psychological diseases, including personality disorders, neurosis, psychosomatic diseases and severe mental illness. For example, antisocial personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety disorder, psychosomatic diseases such as asthma, hypertension, depression, schizophrenia, mental illness. Childhood and adolescent mental disorders refer to mental diseases that are less than 18 years old. In addition to schizophrenia, emotional disorders, mental retardation, organic mental disorders and mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances that are common to adults, Childhood and adolescent mental disorders also include some mental disorders that particularly occur in children and adolescents, such as generalized developmental disorders, attention-deficit hyper disorder (ADHD), conduct disorders, childhood emotional disorders, tic disorders, etc. Mental disorders and mental problems are closely related to and different from human psychosomatic phenomena. The main difference is that the former mental symptoms have reached a certain extent and affected the social, life and learning functions of children and teenagers.

Objective: Psychosis is caused by mental factors, or to mental symptoms as the main clinical manifestations, or a group of diseases that can be cured by psychotherapy. With the acceleration of the pace of life and the increase of psychological pressure, people with mental disorders are also increasing. At present, the incidence of mental illness among children and adolescents is also on the rise. In order to curb the malignant occurrence of this phenomenon, it is necessary to analyze the relationship between the increasing incidence of mental illness among children and adolescents and society. At the same time, the legal anthropological method reinterprets the mental disease, and holds that mental disease is only a kind of alienation from the main culture. Therefore, the analysis of the mental state of children and adolescents in the legal field can guarantee the effect of mental disease relief in policy support to a certain extent, and provide some help and reference for reducing the psychological burden of children and adolescents and alleviating mental diseases.

Subjects and methods: Childhood and adolescent psychiatric disorders are characterized by problems in interpersonal relationships, emotional stability, and learning adaptation. Students' psychological disorders were mainly anxiety, terror, neurasthenia, obsessive-compulsive symptoms and depression. Among them, including the family, education, social mores and other social factors, such as great influence. The pathogenic factors of mental illness are complex, including biological factors (genetic or external forces causing brain damage, etc.), psychological factors, environmental factors and social factors.

Study design: The selected schools will be stratified by grade, each grade randomly selected 3-5 classes, the number of students in each class within a specified age group is not less than the required number. Systematic sampling was carried out in selected classes to determine a certain number of transferred students. After the mental disorder was diagnosed, 80 children and adolescents were surveyed by Achenbach Child Behavior Scale. Based on the interview, the investigator explained clearly the content of the investigation and the requirements to be paid attention to, and asked the parents to fill in the informed consent form. Mainly to 80 patients with mental disorders in the school situation, specific activities and social skills and other tests. And 80 normal children in the same period were selected as the subjects of the study.

Methods: The above data were processed by SPSS15.0 software, and the data were consistent with the positive distribution. *T* test was used to express the metering data, χ^2 test was used to express the counting data, $P < 0.05$ was statistically significant.

Results: Because the child's expressive capacity is insufficient, it requires doctors to see whether their behavior is consistent with the symptoms of mental disorders in children. The Achenbach Child Behavior Scale has been widely used in clinical practice, which provides a reference for doctors to observe. The individual differences between children and adolescents are significant, and the pathologic reaction and psychological endurance are also quite different. Through this study, we can find that the main complaints of somatization in children are much higher than those in normal children. In addition, aggression, learning, obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression in children with mental disorders are more prominent.

Table 1. Child and adolescent behavior scale.

Anomaly problem factor	Boy child		Girl child	
	Factor score	Normal child	Factor score	Normal child
Bad communication	5.23±5.27	3.56±4.23	5.51±4.85	3.58±3.48
Activities	7.36±5.29	4.26±3.46	9.49±5.18	7.50±3.63
Breach of discipline	3.99±4.25	2.29±3.08	4.26±3.89	3.79±3.46
Social shrinkage	4.26±3.94	2.77±2.81	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Learning situation	7.39±2.55	5.70±1.06	8.44±4.71	5.69±1.02
Splitting sample	4.66±4.32	2.21±2.55	3.21±4.49	1.89±2.33
Coercion	2.25±2.66	1.81±2.26	4.83±3.15	3.01±4.65
Somatic complaint	3.03±4.19	2.63±3.19	4.51±3.61	2.23±2.51
Attack	7.58±4.01	5.54±5.51	5.99±5.22	4.93±4.99
Depression	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	6.55±4.61	4.15±4.55
<i>P</i>	<0.05		<0.05	

Conclusions: In a word, children's spirit will be affected by many kinds of unfavorable factors, and it will be expressed by children's abnormal behavior, which can be reflected by Achenbach Scale of Children's Behavior. During the growth of children, it is inevitable to meet many kinds of events, and their defense methods and manifestations are also different. This requires parents to grasp children's normal psychological needs, carefully observe, and communicate with them more, and ultimately create a healthy environment for children to grow up.

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EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF USING MATHEMATICAL MODELING TO TREAT COLLEGE STUDENTS' ANXIETY DISORDER